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ABSTRACT

The number of history reference works has proliferated at a tremendous rate in the past few decades. The effective use of these tools is one of the most important research skills of the historian. Bibliographies should be understood as more than just books that list books. The design and workings of these tools are meant to influence search strategies and research methods. This document provides an overview to the use of bibliographic resources in the field of U.S. history. An essay describes the various types of historical reference works available to the historian and how these tools are best utilized. A taxonomy of reference works in U.S. history also is provided; this is a listing of important reference works that are organized into the various reference work categories that are discussed in the essay. One hundred thirty-one resources, organized into 24 categories, are listed in the taxonomy. (DB)

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# BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES IN HISTORY: A Review and Commentary on Their Place in the Discipline

Presented at the Organization of American Historians Conference, April 11, 1991, at Louisville, KY

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES IN HISTORY: A Review and Commentary on Their Place in the Discipline

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I must begin this presentation on a note of modesty. Historians seldom have trepidations about coming before a group such as this and lecturing them on the substantive knowledge they have found. But they feel very uneasy telling them how they have come by this knowledge, especially if that implies an awareness of techniques and tools not shared by their audience. Yet, in my experience, this has often been the case when it comes to reference works, as the incident which led me into a twenty-five year dabbling in this field will attest. I was about to offer my first graduate seminar in fall 1966, so during that spring I consulted colleagues my senior in age and experience on what I regarded as an essential part of any seminar, but one I had been poorly prepared for in graduate school: understanding reference tools. One colleague handed my a multi-page typed bibliography of such works. The longer I reviewed this, the more amazed I became. Heading the list was G.M. Dutcher's A Guide to Historical Literature, published in 1931. Other entries were of similar vintage. I did not find the Harvard Guide to American History (1954); instead the list cited the 1912 Guide to the Study of American History compiled by Channing, Hart and Turner. At the end of this bibliography, I found the answer to its antiquity. It had come from one of his

graduate seminars about fifteen years earlier (and I even wonder if his instructor had simply passed down one of his graduate school bibliographies). Why, this would be comparable to a professor today handing a class or colleague a list of reference works headed by the 1961 AHA Guide to Historical Literature(!). From that time on, I have had my suspicions about how "expert" many historians are in the field of reference works, and that is my first reason for coming before you.

A second reason this workshop is needed is to try to create greater interest in--or perhaps it is respect for--bibliography. Not only is the literature on history and bibliography very limited, but most of it is replete with criticism of the poor bibliographic training and knowledge in our discipline. More than thirty years ago, Philip Jordan noted that on one hand his colleagues felt frustratingly out of touch with "the outpouring of printed material," and they acknowledged that "traditional research techniques as applied to history are old-fashioned and obsolescent." "Unfortunately," he added, "the historian seems to manifest slight interest in procedures and machines which might make his bibliographic tasks simpler. . . ."[1] Eight years later, the report of the Joint Committee on Bibliographic Services to History found that most historians used only a "few basic guides," a few specialized bibliographies (chiefly the Harvard Guide and the AHA Guide to Historical Literature), and a few periodical indexes. Book reviews were the only bibliographic tool used widely and systematically, and few historians used tools in other social sciences.[2] This situation

has changed little, for a 1989 report to the AHA concluded that "general reference skills are not well developed among History faculty in American universities and . . . although historians presumably know their own specializations well, they may not be familiar with modern information techniques, new resources, and bibliographic techniques."[3]

These inadequacies are often multiplied when we look at graduate students. Jordan's 1959 article again poignantly noted a long-time problem when he declared that "the training which the graduate student in history frequently receives in bibliography . . . is about the same as graduate students got years ago when the seminar first was introduced in the United States."[4] By the 1980s, the committee making recommendations on an AHA Guide complained:

> Can anything be done about the neglect of bibliography as a scholarly endeavor? Graduate history courses are frequently found to be inadequate in teaching the bibliography of their subjects, and research methods courses are sometimes woefully out of date with regard to bibliographical tools and library resources. Indeed, both historians and librarians have noted the degree of functional bibliographic illiteracy of students and some mature historians.[5]

Many more such comments might be produced, but these should serve to establish the need not only for this presentation but a lot more emphasis on bibliographic tools as a vital part of our profession.

Many historians would agree with this last point, perhaps citing

the French historian Charles-Victor Langlois, who wrote in his Manual de bibliographie historique "of all the sciences auxiliary to historical studies, bibliography is incontestably the most useful . . ." or with the more recent observation of an American historian the "before a research worker can become a competent historian, he must be a competent bibliographer.[6] But many of these may see little need for periodically updating their knowledge of such works because they continue to hold a limited view of them as largely consisting of in-print bibliographies and periodical indexes rather than the broader definition of reference works as tools which "either make information readily accessible or indicate where information may be found."[7] One point I want to stress is that there is an increasing variety of reference works potentially useful to historians, it is constantly changing, and this variety and volatility constitute a strong argument for regular retooling in this area.

The primary reason for such volatility among reference works is that the material they seek to serve has been expanding so rapidly. The past thirty or so years have seen two parallel trends: a tremendous increase in the number of historical monographs, serials and types of primary resources, and a corresponding proliferation of reference tools to deal with them. The first is by no means a new phenomenon. In 1890, Paul L. Ford complained that "The mass of printing increases so rapidly that few but specialists even pretend to keep up merely with contemporary additions to technical literature," and he called for "the publication of special lists and bibliographies" to deal with this situation.[8] A century later, the abili-

ty of historians to "master" their field has not improved. Indeed, some would contend that the problem has been exacerbated. New developments in both secondary literature and primary documents have created an explosion in the volume of historical literature while also developing new forms of presentation. The growth of fields such as social history led to a flood of increasingly specialized monographs and several new serials. The emphasis on history of the average person led scholars to broaden the parameters of their discipline even as new methodologies increased the need for familiarity with sister disciplines. Primary source materials experienced similar changes in quantity and form. New archival resources were regularly uncovered, while microfilming and electronic databases increased the availability of existing ones. Relatively new areas such as public and cultural history drew many historians into a growing array of non-print resources. On study concluded that where once a scholar could define a "core literature" as "a short list of essential published sets, a roadmap knowledge of archival sources, key monographs governing the mainstream of historical interpretation, a few seminal articles . . . and a judicious sampling of the rest of the literature," this was no longer true. Both information specialists outside of history and cogent members of that profession have recognized that the discipline badly needs improvement in its "bibliographic control" over these trends.[9]

Reference works in history have shared in this revolution, proliferating as rapidly in volume as the materials they are designed to control. The first issue of "Research and Reference Tools Re-

views" in the Journal of American History, covering works published in 1986, had twenty-five citations. The past two issues have listed forty-three each. The latest available issue of a comparable article in the Reference Service Review, covering works published in 1986 and 1987, listed forty-two.[10] Keep in mind that both of these sources selectively list only reference works in American history. The growth of the whole field of reference tools is manifested in the increasing volume of the American Reference Book Annual, which has developed into a multi-hundred page publication composed almost entirely of citations and annotations of reference works published in that year. Authors of a recent guide to history reference works commented of this proliferation: "There are so many of these works, in fact, that it might almost be said that for every question there is a reference work to answer it."[11]

Even more significant than the growing volume have been changes in the nature, technique and medium of reference works. Mirroring trends in substantive literature, many recent reference works are very specialized in topic. Indexing has entered such unprecedented areas as biographical reference works and has experimented with new techniques including citation tracing, Spindex and Kwic (keyword in context). The traditional separation of bibliographical and informational reference wools has been blurred by the lengthy reading lists in many new encyclopedias and the mixing of analytical text and bibliography in such new forms as bio-bibliographies. Most revolutionary has been the production of printed reference sources in computer-readable form and the evolution of newer tools in the oppo-

site sequence. This development has suggested basic changes in bibliographic search strategies. While some historians have greeted these developments with enthusiasm, a majority seem bewildered by what all of this may mean for the profession and need an overview of this volatile field.

Such an overview should begin with a very selective review of this growing body of reference works, for I feel it is difficult to comprehend its impact on the discipline as well as to make judgments on which tools or strategies are outmoded or more efficient until one has glanced at all the major groups of materials currently available. but the field of bibliography should not be construed simply as the listing of books that list books. The design and workings of various tools are meant to influence search strategies and research methods, so some comment on how these are being changed is also needed. Finally, the study of reference tools must be extended to the intellectual considerations attendant to changes in them, so this presentation will conclude with some questions on the broader meaning of the variety of tools and techniques which historians have before them.

## II. REVIEW OF HISTORICAL REFERENCE WORKS

There are a variety of approaches to reviewing the whole field of reference tools in history. Many information specialists favor a topology that distinguishes various principles of design and types of bibliographic compilation. Thus, bibliographies would be divided into comprehensive, enumerative and classified, selective, and retrospective.[12] While this approach appropriately draws attention to the

creation of bibliographies as a profession unto itself, these are not categories that have been widely used by scholars, so they seem obtuse and jargoned. A second approach is to emphasize the actual patterns of using various tools, i.e., search strategies., However, the multiplication of such strategies would render any systematic classification impossible. So I have chosen to construct a taxonomy wherein reference tools are ordered by the type of historical material they contain, the breadth of their scope, and their retrieval techniques, and then labeled by terms commonly used by librarians and scholars. These categories closely follow those in general guides to reference works and in Francis Prucha's Handbook for Research in American History. Within some categories I will note subfields and especially mention what I consider a key aspect of maintaining anylist of reference tools: works for regular updating. While I have noted those works available in machine-readable form, my presentation focuses on tools in print. A major reason for doing this is that a majority of historians still rely on printed works, which often are easier to use initially, when gaining an orientation. "A Taxonomy of Reference Works in American History" is at the end of the text and endnotes. Roman numeral headings correspond to broad categories in this taxonomy. Bracketed Arabic numerals index individual works.

I. Guides to General, History Reference Tools lists works that will give one "the lay of the land" with respect both to general and history reference works. [1-3] are the most convenient sources for compiling a beginning list of tools, which would be updated from [4-

6] and augmented for more field-specific works from more specialized sources. [2] is a recent annotated bibliography that in many respects replaces the badly outdated Poulton, Historians' Handbook. [3] needs little introduction; it is catholic in its categorization and quite useful in the comments it makes in a modified bibliographic essay format. [1] is useful particularly to scholars working in several disciplines and worth consulting to be sure there are no whole categories of reference works useful to your field that the other sources missed. [4-6] each come out annually and will be central updating tools, applicable to many of the following categories.

II. Bibliographic Tools 1: Secondary Works

Beyond these overall guides, bibliographic tools generally divide into two categories: those which mainly list published secondary works, and those focused on various primary source materials. For a long time the initial search for the former sources was often started with bibliographies of bibliographies. The giant among these is [7], still useful despite its datedness for foreign language and esoteric field bibliographies. The nearest counterpart in U.S. history is [8]. Both of these represent lifetime labors by single scholars, probably as unlikely a method to be replicated as these works are a genre of the past. A useful source material which such bibliographies often missed--the bibliographic journal article--has been gathered in [9], which can be updated from its ABC-Clio databases [20, 63]. The trend of the future is definitely more limited scope bibliographies of bibliographies, such as [10, 11]. That whole

books can be devoted to bibliographies in those areas is one of many commentaries on the explosion of specialized reference works in recent years. A standard tool for updating both book and article bibliographies is [12].

Going to the level of bibliographies of substantive works, the standard tool again was long the broad geographic field bibliography: [16] for Americanists, [13] for others. Neither of these was intended to be comprehensive, but rather act as a "guide", i.e., a work that started one into the secondary literature (and, in the case of [16], many primary source materials as well). Whether this is still a feasible type of reference work has been the subject of considerable discussion, especially with respect to [13]. Recommendations for its revision have included enlarging it to a two-volume scholarly guide, making it a multi-volume bibliography, combining both of those, putting out modular booklets, somewhat like the old AHA Service Center for Teachers did, making it into a coordinated computerized information system, or changing it to a popular guide to historical literature for the public and undergraduates.[13] The last suggestion was the aim of [18], which is included despite its datedness as a reminder that bibliographic works need not only serve scholars. That the AHA seems to have been unable to decide among these options raises the interesting question of whether in a broad area like American History a one- or two-volume bibliography is still feasible, or whether any future works of this type can only be guides to the most select listings. This view may only be reinforced by the one recent effort at such a broad-scope bibliography [17], which has not

been kindly treated by reviewers, and by [14, 15], which at once cover a particular part of historical literature often poorly treated in secondary work bibliographies and remind us of the size of any effort today that would treat all parts of American or European history.

A frequent criticism of works such as those above is that they are obsolete almost as soon as they are printed. While true, that comment suggests an ignorance of an important tool which has been available to American historians in one form since the start of the century: the annual bibliography, [19] has been out in one form or another since 1902. Until 1961, it tried to serve the role of a comprehensive annual bibliography, listing all articles, books, and essays on American history. The growing lag between year summarized and date of publication attested to the increasing difficulty of this task, and since 1973, WAH has tried to fill the more modest role of covering all journal articles in U.S. history. Reports of its recent termination suggest even this task was too much, or that the several other works that have come along doing somewhat the same thing [20, 21, 22] have made it an unnecessary duplication. Of these, [20] is doubtless best known and will be discussed with periodical indexes. [22] is one of quite a few such G.K. Hall "Guides" and lists books and popular magazine articles as well as journal articles. [21] is a recently-started effort at an analytical and interdisciplinary select annual listing with essays on a few historians. Finally, you are undoubtedly aware that many other areas of history--Latin America, East Europe and Russia, Asia--have similar annual bibliographies.

If the "comprehensive" bibliography of a whole area, even on an annual basis, is becoming an archaic or unwieldy activity,[14] what is the main form for recent bibliographic endeavors? One answer is the bibliography of a specific field of American history. Of these, the most common are topical bibliographies, a logical coincidence to the growing importance of topics as stated fields of specialization and curricular units. [23] through [34] cite some of the most recent broad field topical bibliographies. [35, 36] are but two examples of bibliographies of broad subject areas, while [37. 38] illustrate that a field need not be long established to acquire its own bibliography. Even the study of U.S. history abroad has recently been so blessed [39]. [40] is one of several broad area bibliographies in related disciplines that might be of use to some historians.

Periods and regions do not seem to have attracted nearly as much bibliographic treatment. [41] might serve as a model for the thorough treatment of a period's literature, but the fact that a whole staff of the Library of Congress labored ten years to put it out suggests why it has few counterparts. [42] is less comprehensive but shares the interesting trait of listing important primary sources along with secondary literature. Broad regional bibliographies are even harder to find among recent literature, [43] being largely a listing of articles and reviewed books, but [44] has given local history a much-needed list of works.

Beyond this extremely select list of some of the broadest specialized bibliographies, I offer some observations on the enormous body of recent works of more limited scope. One best grasps their

volume by realizing that quite a few are part of one of at least twenty bibliographic series that have come on the scene largely in the last two decades. This phenomenon is at once an inducement to a scholar doing a substantive work in a field to produce a bibliographic counterpart and also a stimulus to the increasing specialization and fragmentation of historical scholarship which has drawn the caveats of several prominent scholars in recent years.[15] Most of the listed works are chaptered, usually by subject, and have subject indexes. But the traditional alphabetical listing by author remains the organizational format of most. Some have been revised, or, in one case [28] supplemented by a series of annual bibliographies. But most are one-shot works, to be updated by tools mentioned above. As is the case with any area of rapidly increasing publication, the quality varies, and I'll have more to say on that in my concluding remarks.

It may seem like the scholar is drowning in help in finding books [I have not treated other secondary works yet], but two more groups of reference tools need to be mentioned, for they suggest alternatives to the bibliography as a technique for searching books. One, of course, is the book review index, and the two comprehensive ones remain [45, 46]. The former is more selective, drawing from 120 periodicals, but it includes excerpts and a subject index. The latter covers more works, because it draws from a larger and more diverse base of reviewing serials, but it offers only review citations. Both have cumulative subject indexes available in print.

The last book-finding technique--the library catalog--has long

been looked upon as a librarian's ordering or cataloging tool, to be used by researchers largely to check citations or in areas where no other tool was available. That is probably an apt summary of the in-print versions of these works, which I have grouped into three categories: major library catalogs [47]; various "national catalogs" of works published in the United States [48], today largely of use to scholars of earlier periods of American history; and current publisher's catalogs of which [49] is probably most widely used and most convenient as a bibliographical tool. [47] has come out in several series and is the most comprehensive book catalog in the U.S., but the ponderous volume and great cost of these sets has minimized their use as bibliographies in their printed form. [48] are the largest of several catalogs of books published in the U.S. up to the late nineteenth century, but none are as comprehensive as [47].

Some information specialists and scholars have been enthusiastic about [50, 51], for these take much of the same volume of citations as [47] (though not nearly as many retrospectively prior to their being started) but greatly simplify retrieval. OCLC lists the holdings of 8,000 libraries in 26 countries, and may be accessed by author, title, or publication date; RLIN includes the catalogs of 80 research and special libraries and archives and has subject search capability. Both catalog eight different formats, including visual materials and machine-readable data files. Both include such L.C. cataloging as has been made available in machine-readable form.

III. Bibliographical Tools 2: Secondary Works Other than Books

Serial reference works bring us to the "cutting edge" of histor-

ical scholarship, the medium which is most commonly used to present new ideas: journal articles. As with monographs, the number of serials has grown steadily through the century, especially in the last thirty years. By the time of its termination, RPA was surveying 4,000 journals. But even more phenomenal has been the growth of periodical indexes. Until the mid-50s, [19] was the only regular index exclusively serving history. In 1955, Historical Abstracts [63] gave the discipline its first periodical index of global scope and the first to augment articles with abstracts. Nine years later, [20] spun off the coverage of U.S. History. Since then, citation indexes have offered a different way of indexing many of the same journals, H.W. Wilson's index of scholarly journals split, resulting in one index (Humanities) being more focused on history, and numerous journals have followed the policy of JAH and categorically list recently published articles in their field on a quarterly or annual basis. Testimony to the growth of periodical indexes and bibliographies in history was the publication in 1986 of [56], listing 874 such works in history or subjects touching on it.

But before periodical indexes can be used to full advantage, a researcher needs some sense of which journals might carry articles in his field. Of three comprehensive serials directories, [52] is perhaps the most convenient, offering subject indexing online. Recently, two reference works have been devoted exclusively to journals in history: [53], which offers multiple arrangements of titles, and [54], which is especially good for persons planing to submit a manuscript. Once having a list of journal titles, the next step is

finding what libraries carry them. This, of course, is the function of a union list (but I find that term a novelty to many graduate students). The standard source for all U.S. libraries is [55], which is periodically updated. But union lists have also been part of the proliferation of reference works, so it is common to find regional and institutional union lists. (E.g., of all libraries in Orange county, in California, in the CSU system.) These are usually less cumbersome to use and guarantee the journals found will be more conveniently located.

Periodical indexes themselves are actually a very diverse group of reference tools, differing significantly in the range of materials they index and representing several basic indexing techniques. Most of them have also become available online and/or on CD-ROM. Probably most familiar to new students are the more general indexes, although my first candidate may not be well known. But [57] should be, for not only does it include probably the best index of educational serials for history scholars, but it is also the only index covering a plethora of institutional reports (all the AHA reports on bibliography, for instance) and unpublished papers. Available both online and on compact disc, its thick thesaurus plus keyword search capability makes retrieval from a huge bank of microfiche quite easy. [58] has gone through three name changes during my career but remains the standard general index of scholarly journals. Scholars in social science-related or policy fields might find [59] of more use due to its policy-oriented subject headings, its inclusion of reports and some government documents, and its cumulative subject index. [60]

needs little comment as the source for popular magazine articles. It also has a nineteenth century counterpart, covering 1890-1900. [61] is one of several tools covering law reviews, and [62] is a start at what is still one of the most difficult types of secondary material to retrieve: essays in anthologies.

Except for [57], the general indexes arrange their entries by alphabetized subject headings. Indexes focused on history, humanities or social science have employed more unique forms of indexing. Since the late 1970s, [62] and [20] have used a multiple subject index separate from the citations which provide geographical, chronological and topical terms for each citation. Both of these sources since 1980 and 1974, respectively, have carried reviewed books and dissertations, though they remain primarily periodical indexes. [63] is included largely for its general and historiographic citations; its role as an index of U.S. as well as other world history to 1964 was usurped when [20] put out a "volume 0" covering U.S. articles from 1954-63.

[64, 65] represent probably the most unique, and to the novice, often bewildering approach to information retrieval. Their Citation Index lists articles which have been cited by literature of that year, and these articles form the main entries, with the current (or recent) year's works that cite that article in microscopic print underneath. This can be particularly useful if your chief lead is a prominent scholar and you are seeking work related to his. Its Permuterm Index alphabetically lists many of the keywords found in all the article titles of that year, grouped in major term, subtopic

format. Both indexes offer the advantage of covering multiple disciplines and integrating references from them (though most history journals are in [64]). The latter work also carries a limited number of anthology articles, book reviews, editorials, bibliographies, and other forms of literature not usually found in periodical indexes.[17]

The final technique for keeping up with the outpouring of articles in many fields are the "continuing bibliographies" of articles (and sometimes other types of literature) carried by quite a few journals for their respective fields. While this feature of JAH is well known, I suggest a look at [56] for the surprising number of counterparts that have come along. That is a very thorough source; I list [66] as the only journal with such a continuing bibliography in or related to history that I found it did not cite.

Several years ago Steven Zink referred to U.S. government documents as "Clio's Blind Spot".[18] The term was appropriate, for with the possible exceptions of foreign language materials and statistics, there is no category of historical documents as shunned by students--and perhaps as little understood by professionals--in American history as government documents (at all levels, but I will focus on the federal). This is unfortunate, for behind the at first puzzling Superintendent of Documents [SuDoc] classification system lie secondary works and primary sources touching virtually every facet of U.S. history. How far can a social or economic historian go without the U.S. census or the many government reports based on it? What labor historian can ignore a federal serial like the Monthly Labor Review? Some federal reports can be important monographs, e.g., the recent

"update" of Myrdal's American Dilemma, A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society, which is a publication of the National Research Council. Finally, many fields of public history, particularly archives and preservation, rely on federal documents as the major source of secondary literature as well as most primary sources.

Given these twin conditions of widespread avoidance and importance of government documents, the first need may be a guide to their nature and use. There are several available; I suggest [67] primarily as one of the easiest to use. A good guide to the many catalogs, bibliographies, and directories of federal documents and information is [68], which again has several counterparts. For scholars already familiar with documents and their finding aids, the standard tool is [69], especially for continuing government publications and recent changes in SuDoc classification. U.S. government documents also have their own periodical index, but it is of use chiefly to persons in technical fields.

Going from orientation and reference works to catalogs of individual documents, historians should be familiar with several different titles. For documents from the start of the nation to the end of the nineteenth century, the standard guides remain the original trio: [71, 72, 74]. From 1895 until 1941, federal documents were listed in two different catalogs. [73], commonly known as the "Document Catalog" has a dictionary arrangement which was easier for the casual user but difficult to keep up to date, leading to its termination after 1940. [75] arranges all documents by agency of origin but has greatly facilitated its use with subject and, in

recent decades, keyword indexes as well as a mammoth cumulative index [76].

Many categories of government records have their peculiar indexes, inventories, and catalogs, which are listed in some of the works above. But one agency's documents are so voluminous and relate to so many areas of history that reference tools to them deserve mention. I refer, of course, to the reports and hearings of congress. Its reports and documents from 1789 to 1969 are indexed in [77], its hearings over much of that same period in [78]. From 1970 on both classes of documents have been jointly abstracted and indexed in the annual volumes of [79]. Once the historian masters the relationship between historical emphases and broad categories of agencies, that knowledge can be transferred to many state government documents, especially legislative and judicial sources, and many states have catalogs similar to [75]. One final resource that often proves indispensable is your document librarian.

The final category of reference works to secondary sources is the familiar one of dissertations and its neglected counterpart, master's theses. Guides to this field need little introduction. [80] is the easiest to use since it isolates dissertations from History departments. Its main limitation would be for researchers in interdisciplinary areas. The comprehensive tool is [81] and its subject index, [82]. Unfortunately, the even larger body of master's theses has no comparable set of reference works and no tool specifically for history. The nearest work to a bibliography of theses is [83], and the qualified title "select" is fitting, for this source

only lists those theses which are microfilmed by University Microfilms at Ann Arbor. This area of historical reference works could use another Warren Kuehl.[19]

IV. Informational Reference Works

The reference tools described so far have been bibliographic, i.e., their primary aim has been the identification and description of books, articles, etc. and their arrangement in ways useful for reference and study.[20] Another whole class of reference tools are those whose main function is to select significant information on a field of knowledge or a class of information (e.g., biography) and present articles that summarize basic facts and interpretations. I will refer to such tools as "informational reference works".

Traditionally these works have stood apart from bibliographies, and many guides to reference works omitted them completely or treated them as a peripheral item. I feel this divorce is outmoded and dysfunctional for several reasons. First, both groups of reference works have changed. Many encyclopedias now have substantial bibliographies, and often specialized bibliographies have interpretive essays or other text. A second reason is that informational reference works have been fully a part of the proliferation noted in bibliographies and have also shared the tendency toward increased specialization. Finally, informational reference works can play an important role in bibliographic search, as a source of background information in peripheral areas, for concepts and definitions of terms, and as starter bibliographies.

Therefore, I will run through some of the principal categories

of informational reference works and select a few works either as the key ones in each area or as representative of trends in that group. This whole category raises a major challenge to bibliographers, that of eventually providing an index to encyclopedias, dictionaries, etc. As will be noted below, this has already been done in one field, biographical reference works, and in at least one area of American history (black studies), such a reference tool is already out. This challenge, in turn, raises interesting questions of whether such a bibliographic effort ought to produce yet another class of reference tools or integrate encyclopedia articles into existing indexes, and whether eventually many of these works should become available in machine-readable form. Thus, from many perspectives, informational reference works are an integral part of the bibliographic scene.

Few of the general encyclopedias need comment. Since [84] adopted its current format of Micropaedia, Macropaedia, Propaedia in 1974, it has been generally regarded as the best universal encyclopedia in English. The Macropaedia carries select bibliographies after most articles. Among many broad field encyclopedias, a favorite has long been [85] for its theoretical definitions of major terms. Its great limitation is its datedness, plus an annoying tendency for its social scientist contributors to overlook historiographical issues. That problem--which has also been one with many historical encyclopedias--has recently been filled by [86]. The possibility of a [84]-sized work that was entirely devoted to American topics is being addressed by [87]. Still in its early stages, it is projected to total 50 volumes plus supplements, prompting some to wonder if such a

massive work is still feasible in print. For the present, [88] remains the largest compilation of events, terms, acts, etc. in American history and a companion work to [100]. Both of these have several one-volume abridged versions.

Specialized history encyclopedias are one of the most rapidly growing areas of reference works. The latest JAH (3/91) cited twelve encyclopedias, all in this category, and all but one single volume. while these works may carry various titles (encyclopedia, dictionary, handbook), "encyclopedia" is the most common. This is no comfort to semantic purists who still think of an encyclopedia as "a reference work that contains information on all branches of knowledge or that treats a particular branch of knowledge in a comprehensive manner".[21] By this standard, a pundit might ask, according to the latest issue of JAH, what do Harry Truman, City of Cleveland, and the American Left have in common? The answer: they are all "branches of knowledge". In [89] through [96] I have tried to select some encyclopedias that still follow that definition, but they are but a fraction of this category, and their wide scope is definitely not the trend of the times.

Rivaling topical encyclopedias and sometimes paired with them [e.g., 94, 104] are biographical reference works, often titled "dictionaries". These have experienced a similar trend toward specialization, starting with the classic "DAB" [100], which presumed that all "notable" deceased Americans could be covered in one series. The growing diversity of historical literature has rendered that approach obsolete and spurred a host of more specific biographical

works, of which some of the most significant have dealt with groups conspicuously absent in [100], e.g., [103]. Biographical reference works have one great asset not found in some other informational reference works: a bibliographical tool. In response to a growing number of reference works like [101], Who's Whos, etc., Gale Research put out [98], which does for such serial biographical works what [97] and [99] were already doing for essay and book-length biographies.

Statistical and geographical reference works and directories round out the categories of informational reference works I have listed (though other groups could be noted). The two major sources of U.S. government statistical data on this country [105, 106] are well known. What may be less appreciated is that each table as well as introductory essays to each chapter is a valuable source of bibliographic information on further data in that area. (Later I will note a few indexes to statistical information.) Geographical reference works have also been growing in recent years. New versions of an atlas of American history regularly appearing [107], and gazateers are as comprehensive [108]. The same trend toward specialization has produced regional and topical atlases, of which [109] is one of the most imaginative.

Directories may be easily overlooked by scholars whose source material is conveniently concentrated in a few libraries and archives, but they are vital to researchers who must seek out localized holdings or who work in public history. [111] and [112] are standards for those tasks. For those who feel no directory exists for any organization or subject in your field, I challenge you to test that

view against [110].

V. Primary Document Reference Works

The final broad grouping of historical reference works are those used to locate primary documents, beginning with manuscript sources. Many of the basic reference tools for these are also referred to as directories, as they locate and generally describe the overall scope of whole collections and leave it to the catalogs or inventories of the specific depository to guide the research to appropriate boxes or files. The giant in this category is [113], commonly acronymed "NUCMC". It is indexed by place, institution, and topic. Its main limitations are that its annual volumes have only 5-year cumulative indexes, making it somewhat cumbersome to use. Therefore, many prefer [115], which has become the standard one-volume guide to its field and is especially thorough on the location of each repository. I have included its badly dated predecessor [114] largely because of its detailed descriptions of collections, which were greatly abridged in the more recent work. Less detailed in information on each repository or collection but organized in dictionary fashion by subject is [116], which might be the easiest of these tools for a beginning scholar to use to get an idea of what libraries and archives merit further investigation. Beyond these broad directories, manuscript guides have shared in the trend toward specialization. Scholars in many fields will find at least one guide to its manuscript collections, and sometimes several to various subfields. [117] is a sample of this literature.

No review of reference tools for manuscripts would be complete

without mention of guides to the National Archives and its branches. The principle guide to the archives in Washington is a 1974 publication that is less important to scholars than the inventories published for various record groups. Less well covered by that tool are the two main sets of field branches of the archives, but recently both of these have received comprehensive guides, [118] doing this for the actual field branches, and [119] for presidential libraries. Both have good subject indexes.

Newspapers are at once one of the most widely used of primary sources yet also long one of the least served by reference works. Winifred Gregory's 1936 Union List of Newspapers was just about the only effort at a comprehensive guide to the location of newspaper collections, and the New York Times was the only U.S. paper indexed over a significant portion of the nation's history. In recent years both classes of reference tools--guides to serial holdings and indexes to newspaper contents--have dramatically improved. In the first category, the most complete tool fully available is [120], covering the holdings of 843 libraries. More ambitious but still only partly completed is [121], which anticipates having the complete newspaper holdings of every library in the OCLC system on microfiche, along with an elaborate set of indexes to whole papers by such criteria as location, dates, and audience (ethnic, etc.). As of 1990 it had listed 77,000 papers from 1690-1980s representing holdings in twenty-six states. The proliferation of newspaper indexes in the past three decades is reflected in [122]. A fascinating related project, also still in infancy, is [123], a combined subject index to the contents

of several major newspapers.

One development in recent historical scholarship which has been unevenly treated is the growing number and importance of non-verbal or non-print sources. While not everybody's cup of tea, statistical data has become an increasingly common medium for describing a wide variety of conditions and trends, and retrieval tools for them (in addition to notes in [105, 106]) have been part of the boom in reference works. Since the federal government is the major producer of such data, researchers who seek long-term data should consult what has been a standard guide in this area since 1961, [125]. Newer but offering extensive abstracts as well as detailed indexes is [124].

While sound recordings have developed a good group of reference works, represented by [127], material culture, films, landscapes and sites to date have been unevenly and incompletely listed. A beginning orientation to material culture sources, especially oriented to procuring materials for living history museums, is [128]. More specialized guides to such resources have appeared for several ethnic groups, women and periods in which preservation has been important, such as the Civil War, but a truly comprehensive guide to either material culture or historical sites remains to be produced. For film as historical source material, see [126] as well as the essay on media in [38].

Not only are historians today confronting non-verbal resources but many of their traditional sources are being preserved or made more accessible in non-traditional forms. I conclude this review of reference tools with suggestions on how to track down these mecha-

nized sources. For databases, a comprehensive guide which has been--and more important, will continue to be--regularly updated has been illusive. One suggestion for online databases is [130]; its counterpart for CD-ROMS is [131]. Prucha [3] has a useful list of other sources in chapter 17. Specific field databases are listed in various journals or serials put out my the industry, making this an area much in need of an overall reference tool. The other major non-print form, microfilm, has for some time been listed in [129]. This is another field that is growing so rapidly that perhaps any effort at a comprehensive listing would be quickly obsolete. Fortunately, JAH has devoted one section a year of its reviews to keeping us up to date in this area.

SEARCH STRATEGIES

Such an array of reference tools lends itself to a corresponding variety of search strategies. The multiplication of specialized tools is such that scholars in many fields can essentially replicate this taxonomy with sources specific to their area. I offer my own specialty of Afro-American History as an example (admittedly one of the richest fields of bibliographic publication over the past twenty-five years). To get an idea of all the reference tools in this field, I have Nathaniel Davis, comp., Afro-American References: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Resources (1985). In case he missed some bibliographies, I would also consult [11] (Newman, Black Access). For updates of both of these, as well as for recent secondary literature, G.K. Hall's Bibliographic Guide Series annually puts out a Bibliographic Guide to Black Studies. A host of more special-

ized bibliographies is available, as is evidenced by the Newman and Davis works. Articles on blacks in general journals can be found in the indexes cited above, but nearly all magazines written for or by blacks are covered in the Index to Black Periodicals (formerly Index to Periodical Articles By and About Blacks) or in In Black and White: A Guide to Magazine Articles and Newspaper Articles and Books Covering Black Individuals and Groups. Informational reference works on blacks are similarly numerous, so much so that Rosemary Stevenson recently compiled a unique Index to Afro-American Reference Resources (1988) covering not whole reference works but the individual entries within them. National Archives holdings on blacks have been separately listed in Debra L. Newman, Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives. The Black Resources Guide (1982) is a directory of other organizations with useful holdings. The more general works I've listed would still be important for sources that place the black experiences in broader contexts or draw comparisons with those of other groups. But this exercise suggests how wide-ranging specialized reference works have become as well as showing that this taxonomy as a search strategy can easily be done on more field-specific reference works.

In the past, layers of reference works often failed to provide researchers with a critical sense of schools of thought or shifts in interpretation. Tools developed in recent decades go a long way toward filling that void. Not only have historiographic books and articles been compiled in at least two reference works [14, 15], but multiple-subject indexing in such on-going tools as [20, 63] permits

continuous searching for interpretive trends in all fields. Indeed, both "historiography" and "bibliography" have become common words in most online or CD-ROM available tools. The growing inclusion of interpretive essays in specialized bibliographies and of more conceptual articles in informational reference works further facilitate this second search strategy organized around interpretive concepts related to various subjects.

The production of bibliographies in virtually every field and major subject of American history suggests a third search strategy: find one or more bibliographies covering your field or subject and supplement it with the updating tools suggested above. A growing tendency to combine secondary works with at least the major primary sources suggests that students or researchers on projects that do not require exhaustive documentation may find all they need in a few categories of tools. Furthermore, the enormous volume of secondary literature and primary sources available in most areas of U.S. history is rendering the old scientific history ideal of "exhaustive" research as unrealizable as that of a "comprehensive" bibliography.

This last observation logically carries us to the position that bibliographic searches focused on authors, titles or physical forms of the accumulation of knowledge may be a less efficient strategy than searching for keywords within a subject. The conversion or production of many reference tools in machine-readable form makes it possible to translate a research project into a personal thesaurus and by matching it either with standard descriptors such as the Library of Congress subject headings or works found in titles to seek

out sources from many forms of exposition. Periodical articles, books, government documents and newspapers can now be searched by this strategy, usually more quickly than by using in-print tools. These, then, are only some of the rich variety of research techniques which the growing library of history reference works has placed at our disposal.

CONCLUSION

But this outpouring of reference works has not been without consequences that some historians find disturbing and which, at the least, raise fundamental issues concerning the direction of the discipline. One problem is the sheer quantity of these works. Granting that the growing volume of substantive historical literature needs greater bibliographic control, one might wonder if the reference work writers have tried to steer scholars through one maze by creating another.

The increasingly narrow focus of most of these tools should also be a matter of concern, for it coincides with the termination or growing obsolescence of several reference works designed to cover all of American history. If future scholars select their bibliographies solely from the growing number in their field or construct thesauruses of search terms that meticulously combine topics in one area but rarely seek citations outside it, what techniques will remain to encourage a quest for "unifying themes" or "whole interpretations" of the American past? Are increasingly specialized reference works a necessary corollary to more focused monographs, or the exacerbator of an already ominous trend toward fragmentation?

The quality of some of this recent literature has also been a matter of concern. The editor of JAH's "Research and Reference Tools Reviews" noted:

> We . . . intended to review only reference works distinguished by the significance of their subject matter, the comprehensiveness of their coverage, the incisiveness of their entries or annotations the clarity of their purpose and their fidelity to that purpose, the usefulness of their organization, and the quality of . . . finding aids . . . . To our chagrin, we discovered that relatively few reference books met such criteria . . . .[22]

Among specific criticisms, some recent works have been sloppily printed [17]. Electronic databases have encouraged the creation of some bibliographies that "are little more than glorified computer print-outs" and of other reference works that compile anything on a subject regardless of its triviality.[23] Some studies have criticized many bibliographies for inadequate subject indexing and the growing number of serial bibliographies for duplication and inconsistent subject indexing.[24]

The last comment raises an interesting problem: has historical research been facilitated by the simultaneous appearance of diverse indexing techniques and bibliographic formats, or have they resulted in wasteful duplication? Some of this variety can probably be seen as unavoidable experimentation. ABC-Clio went through at least two other indexing systems before finalizing its multiple subject Spindex in the late 1970s. Arts & Humanities Citation

Index has been an effort to apply to humanities literature techniques that seemed to work well in the sciences. Yet both of these are cases of private concerns defining the bibliographic tools of the history profession. Should historians make greater efforts to work out a centralized bibliographic service and integrate all levels and types of documentation into it, as some studies have suggested?[25] And if the discipline did work up such a system, would its members follow it? Or is the dominant creed still "Every Man His Own Bibliographer" and too many reference tools the result of idiosyncratic views about the needs of the discipline and how they might be met?[26]

I should not leave the impression that all the concerns about historians' reference tools relate to their abundance and diversity. For all of the activity in this area, several voids remain only partly filled. Several periods and regions lack a recent, thorough bibliography. Some of the newer resources are in need of a scholarly guide. The ever-changing categories of databases and microforms call for an imaginative type of bibliographic tool that can show historians all available materials in that category, some instructions on access and use, and multiple-category indexes to facilitate finding materials in all fields. And, as already noted, the burgeoning volume of articles in encyclopedias pose a major challenge not only to historians but to the whole profession of bibliography.

Finally, no discussion of bibliographic reference works can avoid what is probably the most central current issue: the

relative merits and future role of in-print as opposed to machine-readable bibliographic tools with respect to history. The promise of online and CD-ROM technology rests on its ability to combine "an unlimited number of logical operators". Through Boolean logic, computerized bibliographical tools can coordinate several subject concepts, including words found in title, abstracts, or descriptors, or combine subjects with other factors such as author, institution and publication date. This capability is particularly important in subject searches, where in-print sources seldom permit combining more than two or three terms and often require extensive time.[27] Computerized bibliographic tools can also access types and quantities of data not feasible through manual search. Imagine scanning the catalogs of 8,000 libraries through in-print sources. The most enthusiastic proponents foresee the transformation of many storage and retrieval activities of universities into "an electronic campus".

It is this last prediction particularly which has prompted reactions warning that this technology may have serious limitations and possibly negative consequences, especially when applied to history and other disciplines in the humanities. One argument is that humanities knowledge has neither the "logical clarity" nor hierarchical order of the natural and social sciences. It is "more open ended, requiring more complex philosophical and aesthetic judgments".[28] This subjectivity calls into question the central advantage of computerized techniques: subject searches. Historians are imprecise in defining terms, particularly periods of time.

Titles of their books and articles are often more literary than descriptive, use allusions, and these characteristics lessen the chance that carefully selected keywords will necessarily result in a thorough search. Keywords may also sacrifice context and that almost fortuitous factor of finding valuable material in proximity to the specific topic searched.[29] The databases themselves have come under criticism. Some, like ABC-Clio, have used various indexing techniques, leading to confusion over which keywords will work with different files. This problem can be compounded when one researches multiple databases. The recency of most bibliographic databases in history limits their value in searching retrospective materials. To many historians, the currency that computer proponents tout is less important than chronological depth. A third limitation of databases is that relatively few primary sources are yet accessible.[30]

To these philosophical and technical qualms must be added the matter of cost. Bibliographic database searching often runs $65.00 per hour, with the citation indexes $100.00, plus the charge for each work printed. Considerable money can be wasted from imperfect search terms or sometimes flukes of the material being searched. I recently sought out a key author on America: History and Life and commissioned the printing of all sixteen of his entries. The first was an anthology he edited; the remaining fifteen were its articles, each of which he had co-authored. Until CD-ROMs are more universal (and presuming our libraries continue to receive funds to buy them), cost will be a disincentive to greater use of computer-

ized bibliographic search.

Yet, beneath the debate between these two views, there are several bases for consensus. Many proponents of greater use of electronic bibliography by historians have been careful to add that "online searching is a supplement to, not a substitute for, more traditional methods of research on the secondary level".[31] Compare that with the conclusion of one of the more critical studies that "computers may be indispensable in the sciences but only a useful adjunct in the humanities".[32] I submit that the difference between a "supplement" and an "adjunct" is more semantic than substantive. Many librarians who urge greater use of databases have also cautioned that "experience and familiarity with the printed sources contributed . . . to effective online searching".[33] Nor have the criticisms always been based on solid ground. Often historians who resist electronic databases have been reluctant to try their manual equivalents. Historians could retain their literary titles yet still facilitate keyword searches if their journals would follow those in many other disciplines by placing abstracts at the start of every article.[34] So, much of the debate seems to come to one conclusion: continuing familiarity with the broad and growing array of reference tools such as I have outlined is likely to remain an important quality of historical scholarship and instruction well into the future.

ENDNOTES

1. Philip D. Jordan, "The Historian and the Contemporary Problem of Bibliographic Techniques", American Documentation 10(4) (1959): 267.

2. Dagmar H. Perman, "Bibliography and the Historian", in Bibliography and the Historian, ed. by Dagmar H. Perman (Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1968), 7-8, 10-17.

3. "Bibliographic Services of the American Historical Association: Recently Published Articles (RPA), Writings on American History (WAH): A Report of the ABH/AHA Task Force submitted to the Research Division of the American Historical Association, Spring 1989", 2

4. "Historian and Bibliographic Technique", 268.

5. Joyce Duncan Falk, et al. A Guide to Historical Literature and Other Issues in History Bibliography (Alexandria, VA: Association for Bibliography of History, April 1986), 41.

6. Quoted in Charles H. Haskins, "Review of Manuel de bibliographie historique," American Historical Review 2 (1897):320; Jordan, "Historian and Bibliographic Technique", 268.

7. Charles D'Aniello, "An Historical Bibliography and Methods Course: The SUNY at Buffalo Experience", The History Teacher 17 (May 1984):397.

8. "Bibliography of the American Historical Association", AHA Papers 4 (1890):425-429, cited in James Kingsley, "Bibliographic Organization of American History: Notes on a Continuing Problem", American Documentation 10(4) (1959):271.

9. Bibliographic Services of AHA, 1-2.

10. "Research and Reference Tools Reviews", Journal of American History 73 (March 1987):1096-1116; 76 (March 1990):1345-1376; 77 (March 1991): Gary B. Barber and Carol Burroughs Hammond, "American History Reference Sources, 1986-1987", Reference Services Review 17 (Winter 1989):59-72.

11. Ronald H. Fritze, Brian E. Coutts, and Louis A. Vyhnanek, Reference Sources in History: An Introductory Guide (Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1990), xiii.

12. A good example of this typology is "Bibliographic Services of AHA", Appendix I.

13. Falk, et al., Guide to Historical Lit., 3/4.

14. For comments on the obsolescence of "comprehensive" bibliographies, see "Bibliographic Services of AHA", 25.

15. See especially Bernard Bailyn, "The Challenge of Modern Historiography", American Historical Review 87 (February 1982):1-24; and Thomas Bender, "Wholes and Parts: The Need for Synthesis in American History", Journal of American History 73 (June 1986):120-136.

16. Fritze, et al., Reference Sources, 35.

17. Earnest Garfield, "Information Retrieval in the Arts and Humanities", Library Quarterly 50 (January 1980):45, 50.

18. Steven D. Zink, "Clio's Blindspot: Historians' Underutilization of United State Government Publications in Historical Research", Government Publications Review 13(2) (1986):67-78.

19. Unfortunately, so will dissertations, for Kuehl passed away in the late 1980s, and no one seems to be taking over Dissertations in

History.

20. Encyclopedia Britannica: Macropaedia, v. 2, s.v. "Bibliography", 978.

21. Ibid.: Micropaedia, v. III,s.v. "Encyclopedia", 887.

22. John Buenker, "Introduction" to "Research and Reference Tools Reviews", Journal of American History 73 (March 1987):1096.

23. Ibid.; criticism of Gale Research and Garland Press reference works from librarians.

24. "Bibliographic Services of AHA", 4.

25. Ibid., 4.

26. For more on these observations, see Perman, Bibliography and the Historian, especially the articles by Martin Ridge, "New Systems of Bibliography", 109-111, and Oron J. Hale, "Retrospect and Prospect", 167-171.

27. Chris D. Ferguson, "The Librarian-Historian Interface in Reference Services", RQ 21 (Summer 9182): 357, 358; E.M. Kiresen and S. Klugman, "Use of Online Databases for Historical Research", RQ 21 (Summer 1982): 350.

28. Steven D. Atkinson and Geraldine Walker, Online Access in the Humanities: A Report to the Council on Library Resources. (Washington, D.C.: Council on Library Resources, 1989, reprinted by ERIC), 4.

29. David Henige, comp., Serial Bibliographies and Abstracts in History (Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1986), xi; Ferguson, "Librarian-Historian Interface", 357.

30. Kieresen and Klugman, "Use of Online Databases", 344; Atkinson

and Walker, Online Access, 5.

31. Ferguson, "Librarian-Historian Interface", 357.

32. Brendan Loughridge, "Information Technology, the Humanities, and the Library", Journal of Information Science 15 (no. 4-5, 1989): 279.

33. Kieresen and Klugman, "Use of Online Databases", 350.

34. This suggestion has been made repeatedly from at least the 1960s to the present. See, for example, Thomas J. Condon, "Launching Historical Bibliography on a New Course: Databases from Other Disciplines", Bibliography and the Historian, 154-155; Falk, et al., AHA Guide to Historical Lit., 37, 38.

# A TAXONOMY OF REFERENCE WORKS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

This is a suggested categorization of reference works in or important to American History. The actual citations are very selective and represent only a small percent of the works in most categories. They have been chosen partly as the most recent or comprehensive works in that category and (in the case of more specialized areas) as samples of a much vaster literature.

While this taxonomy is not annotated, several abbreviations have been inserted after the citation, when appropriate, to provide some insight on the potential usefulness of each item. These codes cover:

1. frequency of republication

| | |
|---|---|
| per rev-periodically revised | sa-semi-annual |
| a cum-annual cumulation | q-quarterly |
| b-biennial | m-monthly |
| a-annual | |

2. availability in machine-readable form

| | |
|---|---|
| [OL]-online | [CD]-CD/ROM |

## I. GUIDES TO GENERAL, HISTORY REFERENCE TOOLS

[ 1] Sheehy, Eugene P., comp. Guide to Reference Works. tenth ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1986. (per rev)

[ 2] Fritze, Ronald H., Brian E. Coutts, Louis A. Vyhnanek. Reference Sources in History: An Introductory Guide. Santa Barbara (ABC-Clio, 1990).

[ 3] Prucha, Francis Paul. Handbook for Research in American History: A Guide to Bibliographies and Other Reference Works. Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1987.

Update:

[ 4] American Reference Book Annual. Bohdan S. Wynar, ed. Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1970 - . (a)
_____: Index, 1970-74, 1975-79, 1980-84.

[ 5] "Research and Reference Tools Reviews," Journal of American History (1987-) (a)

[ 6] "American History Reference Sources: [year]," Reference Services Review [RSR] (c. 1976-) (a)

## II. BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS 1: SECONDARY WORKS (PRIMARILY BOOKS)

### B. Bibliographies of Bibliographies

[ 7] Besterman, Theodore, ed. A World Bibliography of Bibliographies. fourth ed. Geneve: Societas Bibliographica, 1965-66. 5 vols.

_____: 1964-1974. 2 vols. compiled by Alice F. Toomey. Towata, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1977.

[ 8] Beers, Henry P., ed. Bibliographies in American History. second ed. New York: H.S. Wilson, 1942.

_____: 1942-1978. 2 vols. Woodbridge, CT: Research Pubs., 1982.

[ 9] Bibliographies in History. vol. 1, An Index to Bibliographies in History Journals and Dissertations Covering the United States and Canada; vol. 2, . . . Covering all Countries . . . Except the U.S. and Canada. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1988.

[ 10] Ballou, Patricia. Women: A Bibliography of Bibliographies. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1980.

[ 11] Newman, Richard, comp. Black Access: A Bibliography of Afro-American Bibliographies. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1984.

Update:

[ 12] Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies. New York: H.W. Wilson, 1938- . (sa)

See also: A., [20]

## C. BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SECONDARY LITERATURE: BROAD AREAS

[ 13] Howe, George Frederick, et al. The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature. New York: Macmillan, 1961.

[ 14] Kinnell, Susan K., comp. Historiography: An Annotated Bibliography of Journal Articles, Books, and Dissertations. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1987. 2 vols.

[ 15] Stephens, Lester D., comp. Historiography: A Bibliography. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1975.

[ 16] The Harvard Guide to American History. revised ed. Frank Freidel, ed. 2 vols. Cambridge, MS: Harvard University, 1974.

[ 17] Salzman, Jack, ed. American Studies: An Annotated Bibliography. 3 vols. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1986.

[ 18] U.S. Library of Congress, General Reference and Bibliography Division. A Guide to the Study of the United States of America: Representative Books Reflecting the Development of American Life and Thought. Roy Basler, et al., preparers. Washington: Library of Congress, 1960.

_____: Supplement, 1956-1965. Roy Basler, et al., preparers. 1976.

Annual Bibliographies/Update:

[ 19] Writings on American History: A Bibliography of Books and Articles on United States History, ed. by G.G. Griffin et al. Washington; (various publishers), 1902-61 (a., minus 1905-04, 1941-47)

General Index, 1902-1940. Washington: AHA, 1956; Writings on American History, 1962-73: A Subject Bibliography of Books and Monographs. 10 vols. Millwood, NY: Kraus International, 1985.

Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles, 1962-73. 4 vols. Millwood, NY: Kraus International, 1975.

Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles. Millwood: Kraus 1973-74-(1990?) (a)

[ 20] America: History and Life. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1954 (q., a. & 5 yr. index) [OL]

[ 21] American History: A Bibliographic Review. Westport, CT: Meckler Publishing, 1985-. (a)

[ 22] Bibliographic Guide to North American History. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977-. (a)

## D. BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SECONDARY BOOKS: TOPICS

[ 23] Burns, Richard Dean, ed. A Guide to American Foreign Relations Since 1700. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1983.

[ 24] Higham, Robin, ed. A Guide to the Sources of United States Military History. Hamden, CT: Archon, 1975.
_____. _____: Supplement, 1981.

[ 25] Tingley, Donald F. Social History of the United States: A Guide to Information Sources. American Government and History Information Guide Series, v.3. Detroit: Gale Research Co. 1979.

[ 26] Mitterling, Philip I. U.S. Cultural History: A Guide to Information Sources. American Government and History Information Guide Series, v.5. Detroit: Gale Research, 1980.

[ 27] Women in American History: A Bibliography. v. I Clio Bibliography Series No. 5. Santa Barbara: ABC Clio, c. 1978; v. II, Clio Bibliography Series No. 20. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1985

[ 28] Miller, Wayne C., comp. A Comprehensive Bibliography for the Study of American Minorities. 3 vols. N.Y.: New York University, 1976.

_____. Minorities in America: The Annual Bibliography. 1976, 77, 78. 3 vols. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, 1985, 1986.

[29] Hirschfelder, Arlene B., Mary Gloyne & Michael A. Dorris. Guide to Research on North American Indians. Chicago: American Library Association, 1983.

[ 30] Meier, Matt S., comp. Bibliography of Mexican-American History. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1984.

[ 31] Asian American Studies: An Annotated Bibliography and Research Guide. ed. by Hyung-chan Kim. Bibliographies & Indexes in American History, no. 11. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1989.

[ 32] Buenker, John D., Gerald M. Greenfield, & William J. Murin. Urban History: A Guide to Information Sources. American Government and History Information Guide Series, v. 9. Detroit: Gale Research, 1981.

[ 33] Corporate America: A Historical Bibliography. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1984.

[ 34] Hall, Kermit L. A Comprehensive Bibliography of American Constitutional and Legal History, 1896-1979. 5 vols. Millwood, NY: Kraus International, 1984.

[ 35] Miller, Joseph C. Slavery: A Worldwide Bibliography, 1900-1982. White Plains: Kraus International, 1985.

[ 36] Martin, Fenton S. and Robert U. Goehlert. The American Presidency: A Bibliography. Washington: Congressional Quarterly, 1987.

_____. American Presidents: A Bibliography. Washington: Congressional Quarterly, 1987.

[ 37] Gilmore, William J. Psychohistorical Inquiry: A Comprehensive Research Bibliography. Garland Reference Library of Social Science, v. 156. N.Y.: Garland, 1984.

[ 38] Trask, David, and Robert Pomeroy, eds. The Craft of Public History: An Annotated Bibliography. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1983.

[ 39] Guide to the Study of United States History Outside the United States, 1945-1980. 5 vols. Ed. by Lewis Hanke. White Plains: Kraus International Publications, 1985.

[ 40] Arts in America: A Bibliography. Bernard Karpel, ed. Washington: Smithsonian Institute, 1979. 4 vols.

Update: See A,B.

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[51] Research Libraries Information Network [RLIN]. (1974-) [OL]

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[ 53] Historical Periodicals Directory. Eric Boehm, Barbara Pope, Marie Ensign, eds., 5 vols. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1981-86.

[ 54] Fyfe, Janet, comp. History Journals and Serials: An Analytical Guide. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1986.

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[ 58] Humanities Index. 1974-. (q/a cum) Social Science Index. 1974-. (q/a cum); Social Science & Humanities Index. 1965-74. International Index; 1907-64. All from N.Y.: H.W. Wilson. [OL, CD]

[ 59] Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (PAIS). New York: Public Affairs Information Service, 1915-. (q/a cum ) [OL, CD]

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[ 60] Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. New York: H.W. Wilson, 1900-. (20/yr/a cum) [OL, CD]

[ 61] Index to Legal Periodicals N.Y.: H.W. Wilson, c. 1942-. (m/9/a). [OL, CD]

[ 62] Essay and General Literature Index. New York: H.W. Wilson, 1900-. (sa, a cum; 5-yr. cumulation, latest 1980-84.) [OL, CD]

## K. HISTORY & RELATED FIELD PERIODICAL INDEXES, ABSTRACTS, CITATION INDEXES AND CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

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[ 75] U.S. Superintendent of Documents. Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895-. (m, a cum) [CD/OL]

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[ 81] Dissertation Abstracts. (1939-1972) (m)
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[ 82] Comprehensive Dissertation Index, 1861-1972. Ann Arbor: Xerox University Microfilms, 1973. 37 vols. (see especially vol. 28, History) [OL]
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[ 83] Masters Abstracts: Abstracts of Selected Masters Theses on Microfilm Ann Arbor: University Microfilm, 1962-. q. [OL]

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[ 84] Encyclopedia Britannica. 15th edition. Micropaedia. 10 Vols.; Macropaedia, 19 vols.; Propaedia. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1974- (per rev) [OL]

[ 85] International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. ed. by David L. Sills, et al., 17 vols. New York: Macmillan & Free Press, 1968.

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[ 94] Encyclopedia of the American Left. Ed. by Mari Jo Buhle, Paul Buhle, and Dan Georgakas. N.Y.: Garland, 1990.

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[111] Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada. 13th edition. Nashville: AASLH, 1986. (per rev)

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